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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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12-15-1959

## Justice (Vol. 41, Iss. 24)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 41, Iss. 24)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# The Big Gouge—and What to Do About It

By JOHN HERLING

WASHINGTON—A tidal wave of morality and soul-searching has enveloped the nation's capital. Senator Kefauver has resumed his investigations of the economy; the House Committee on Legislative Oversight is again developing hindsight, and the long somnolent federal regulatory commissions have begun to run scared.

Tennessee's Senator Kefauver is carrying on a massive probe of the drug manufacturers. For a long time, these gentry enjoyed immunity from active governmental scrutiny. The huge profits in the drug trades are out of all proportion, even when compared with the ample profits of other large scale private enterprises.

(Continued on Page 10)

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

In past weeks, new scandals reporting consumer gouges and deceptions have appeared on the front pages of the newspapers almost every day. Working families are often short-weighted at the meat counter, short-tanked at the gas station, seriously overcharged for vital medicines, gulled by fake list prices, deceived by commercial accident and health insurance policies, fooled by TV advertising and milked by finance companies.

The results of this contemptuous treatment by overly-smart merchandisers and advertisers, and the neglect of consumers by law-enforcement authorities, can be serious both to your family and to the national economy.

See how serious these constant overcharges even in small amounts

(Continued on Page 10)

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

Vol. XII, No. 24

Jersey City, N. J., December 15, 1965

Price 10 Cents



## Eastern Region, N'East, S'East Add New Shops

— Pages 4, 8

## Renew Drive to Obtain \$1.25 U. S. Minimum

— Page 3

## Picketing by ILG Upheld At Helene in Catskill

— Page 2

## 1909 Waistmaker Strike (Cont'd)

— Pages 6, 7

**Christmas** is just around the corner, and Santa Claus has begun his rounds. Upper left he is in New York City getting union label literature from a Local 62 delegation. Lower left, St. Nick and his elves leave the ILGWU's St. Louis offices for a tour of the city's shopping areas. Lower right, Santa stops off in Lancaster, Pa., at party for youngsters sponsored by Local 197.

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GARMENT  
WORKERS  
UNION



# Truman Given IALC Award, Says 4 Freedoms Vital Now

Former President Harry S. Truman, in accepting this year's Four Freedom Award from the United Italian American Labor Council, declared that the ideals enunciated by the late President Roosevelt in 1941 — freedom from fear and want—should serve today as a guide for U.S. policy.

The award was presented to the 23rd President of the United States by ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, head of the council, at a luncheon held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel on December 5, concluding the group's annual conference.

Addressing Antonini as one "who was around when the going was tough," Mr. Truman also voiced high praise for unionists like ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ACWA Pres. Jacob Felfelsky. He said that without the support of the labor movement while he was in office, "it would not have been possible to check the rise of reaction at home or Communism abroad."

## Warns on Soviet

Warning that "we must not delude ourselves" about the future of Communism, in connection with negotiations with the Soviet regime, he stressed the vital need for a strong economy at home, a strong defense and foreign policy abroad.

"Clint Truman as 'one of the most outstanding individuals in the nation and the world,'" Pres. Dubinsky dramatically recalled the former President's timely, courageous acts in defense of freedom. "We can never forget the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, Korea, NATO," he stated.

Turning to the domestic scene, Dubinsky contrasted Truman's strongly-worded veto of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 with Eisenhower's open embrace of the anti-union Landrum-Griffin Bill this year; Truman's conduct during the steel strike during his term of office with Eisenhower's today.

Hailing Antonini as "the outstanding Italian in the U.S.," Dubinsky recalled that the Local 89 chief often had endangered his life in battling against Fascist elements during the years when it was not popular to do so.

Antonini, who served as toastmaster, told of how the council was organized in 1941 to help win the war against fascism, and for aiding the building of a democratic Italy in the post-war period. He was introduced by Howard Molinari, manager of ILGWU Local 48 and council secretary.

Others who joined in saluting Truman included Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who brought the greetings of the City of New York; ACWA Pres. Jacob Felfelsky, who asserted "there never was any question of where Truman stood, whether on labor, civil rights or Communism," and Socialist leader Norman Thomas, who said Truman was "a complete example of the fact that power never always corrupts."

Italian Consul General Dr. Roberto Puzos, in behalf of Ambassador Manlio Brogi, who was in Rome in connection with President Eisenhower's visit there. Among the messages received were those from Herbert H. Lehman, Dean Acheson, Gov-

ernor Meyer of New Jersey, Hildreth of Connecticut and Purcillo of Massachusetts.

The council's Four Freedoms award was first presented in 1942, to the then Attorney General Francis Biddle. Other recipients since have included Franklin D. Roosevelt, General Mark Clark, Meany and George Meany. Before the testimonial luncheon, council sessions endorsed the for-

## Freedom Champion



Former President Harry S. Truman receiving this year's Four Freedoms Award from the Italian-American Labor Council. From left: ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Truman, ACWA Pres. Jacob Felfelsky, and ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, head of the council since its founding 18 years ago.

## Progress on AFL-CIO Bid For Industry Peace Talks

An AFL-CIO proposal for a White House conference of union and industry leaders in an effort to lessen industrial strife has been explored by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell in private conversations with both labor and management officials.

The high-level talks were advocated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who last month wrote to President Eisenhower urging that he call such a meeting to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations." The President promptly endorsed the proposal, and instructed Mitchell to meet with both sides on plans for the conference.

The Labor Department announced that Mitchell had conferred in recent days with Meany and with "representative" management officials of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Further conversations are expected later this month. Meanwhile, the National Association of Manufacturers appeared to be backing away slightly from

union policies of the AFL-CIO, urged that Italy be assured parity in the highest levels of NATO and the UN, and called on Congress to enact liberalization of the immigration laws.

Antonini was re-elected president of the council. Other officers for the 1960 terms are George Baldanti, Augusto Bellano, Alberto Campasano, Harry Damico, Pieno De Novellis, Vincent Le Capria, Enrico Parente, Giuseppe Procopio, Serafino Romaldi and Joseph Salerno, vice president; Frank Garbellino, treasurer; E. Howard Molinari, secretary.

# Steel Companies Reject Strike Settlement Plan

An Administration spokesman has endorsed in principle a Steel workers' proposal that a neutral board recommend an area for settling the steel strike—now temporarily halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction. The plan was promptly vetoed by steel management.

On the eve of President Eisenhower's departure for Europe and Asia, U.S. News David J. McDonald urged that the President's Board of Inquiry set up under Taft-Hartley be empowered to "make a recommendation to the parties as to the terms of settlement of all issues in dispute."

McDonald pledged to the President that the union would then "negotiate a settlement within the framework of the board's recommendation" to avert resumption of the strike by 150,000 U.S. workers when the injunction expires January 14. Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, at a December 8 pre-conference, advanced three suggestions for strike-settling machinery, two of which closely paralleled the U.S. proposal. Mitchell called on both sides to either:

—"Mutually and voluntarily agree on having a board recommend a settlement which would provide the framework for an agreement."

—"Agree to request the Federal Mediation Director (Joseph P. Finnegan) to make a recommendation for settlement."

—"Mutually and voluntarily agree to arbitrate those issues which they could not resolve between themselves."

## Union Willing

Any one of the three methods, Mitchell said, would constitute "a proper extension of free collective bargaining" and would be responsive to Eisenhower's television plea on December 3 to hammer out an agreement.

McDonald said that Mitchell's suggestions either for board action or recommendations by Finnegan.

## AFL-CIO PARLEY SET TO PROD CONGRESS FOR LIBERAL LAWS

A two-pronged legislative program — geared to winning Congressional enactment of "enlightened public-interest legislation" and to heading off passage of further "unfair, restrictive" labor measures — will be hammered out by the AFL-CIO during a three-day legislative conference January 11-13.

The conference, to be held in Washington's Willard Hotel, will be used for the twin purpose of advising Congress of labor's program and hearing from management leaders of their plans for the second session of the 86th Congress. The leaders of both houses of Congress and both political parties have been invited to address the session.

The conference call warned that, during 1958, "labor will again have to be on guard against those who would shake the trade union movement with unfair, restrictive laws even worse than the labor law" rammed through Congress last year by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats.

The conference will take place against the backdrop of what the AFL-CIO has considered a mediocre showing by Congress during 1958. The conference call warned that the 1959 session of Congress will be short because of the "political realists" involved in the mid-year nominating convention of the Democratic party for the Presidential campaign.

negotiate "certainly in line with the suggestions we have been making along."

At the same time, the U.S. News reported, the U.S. president, declared the White House would name an impartial steel board if both parties would agree to that action.

The latest Mitchell proposal was rejected by U. S. Steel's H. Conrad Cooper, chief spokesman for the nation's 11 giant steel companies in negotiations with the U.S. News. He said third-party arbitrators would lead either to an "indefinite" settlement or to proposals which the union already has rejected.

## U.S. REACTIONARIES SEEN STARTING NEW 'WRECK' LAW DRIVE

Anti-labor forces will mount major offensive in at least 10 states in 1960 in an effort to fold so-called "right-to-work" laws on the trade union movement, the National Council for Industrial Peace has warned.

Although backers of compulsory open shop legislation recently assembled in Los Angeles that they are active in only three states, John M. Rending, director of the non-partisan NCIP, said there would be full-scale efforts to "over-work" proposals in Delaware, Vermont, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana and Washington next year.

The "right-to-work" declaration that their forces were busy in only three states, Rending cautioned, may have been intended "to fill people into a false sense of security" while the groundwork for enactment of the restrictive legislation was being laid.

As proof of the refusal of "work" forces to give up despite repeated defeats, Rending pointed to the fact that Washington will be one of the major arenas for the "work" fight in 1960—despite the fact that the anti-labor forces were defeated twice on the ballot and twice in the legislature in that state in the past four years.

Disparity between representation of citizens in some states runs as high as 49 to 1; that is, one member of the legislature represents as many as 49 persons as another.

## JUSTICE

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## Local 25 Moves Office

To Health Center Dec. 29  
December 28, 1958  
Local 25 is moving to new quarters in the Union Health Center building, 275 Seventh Ave. on the 11th floor. Manager Charles Kretschmer announces.

# L.A. Vote Rebuffs Communist-Cued Forces

## Congressmen and Committee



One of many trade union delegations visiting Senators and Representatives to urge speedy enactment of minimum wage and civil rights legislation when Congress reconvenes. From left, seated: David Wells, assistant director of the ILGWU Political Department. Also Dolgen, Currier's Local 10, and Representative James Delaney (D-N.Y.), who was elected with Liberal Party support in the Astoria-Long Island City vicinity. Delegation is made up of ILGers from locals 10, 20, 40 and 105, and members of Hatters and Hotel and Restaurant Workers Unions.

Remnants of a Communist-inspired "united front" in Los Angeles have threatened to take court action against the ILGWU, by using provisions of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act. Their objective is to balk the election of **Isidor Stenzer** by the Los Angeles Cloak Suit Board, which chose him as its manager on October 7.

An overflow meeting of Cloak Operators' Local 54, on December 1, voted 199 to 117 to concur in the action of the Joint Board. This local is considered to have the highest so-called "united front" element.

Members of that group distributed leaflets denouncing the joint board election which had been held at the direction of the ILGWU General Executive Board. The cloak operators' vote both endorsed the OGB decision to end its supervision over the Los Angeles market by way of the election, and constituted approval of the election of Manager Stenzer.

A letter was received by the General Office last month, from an attorney who had been retained by a group of members to take legal action against the union.

ers of the Landrum-Griffin law apparently seek to use it as an ally in succeeding where they have heretofore failed.

"We are proud of our democratic procedures through which members can and have taken up their complaints at official meetings, and through the legal and constituted channels of our own organization.

"When a member of our union does have a complaint which he takes up through our existing democratic procedures within the framework of the union we are, of course, always ready and are duty-bound to meet with him.

"When, however, members, such as your clients, deem it desirable to submit their grievances to the courts—a right which they legally have—no useful purpose can be served in meeting with them or their representative, informally, privately, or otherwise. If they choose the courts as their forum, the courts will be our meeting

place. But that choice is theirs, not ours."

In commenting on the substantial majority won by administration forces in the Local 54 vote, Stenzer declared that the vote were doubly satisfying. "Of course, I am pleased by this show of membership support from a special point of view, but I am even more pleased because the vote shows that the majority of the cloak operators are loyal to the ILGWU and are not being swayed by the phony arguments raised by the Communist 'united front' of the so-called Committee for a Democratic Union."

The election by the joint board ended a nine-year supervision of the Los Angeles market by the OGB. However, cognizant of the fact that constant vigilance is necessary to protect the union from the possible return of any Communist influence, the OGB will continue to keep a watchful eye on the area.

## Red Reactionaries

In a reply dated November 23, 1959, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stullberg told the attorney: "This will acknowledge receipt today of your letter of November 18, 1959 addressed to Pres. Dublin, advising that you have been retained to take court action against the union and suggesting that we meet, with a deadline provided.

"We realize that certain provisions of the Landrum-Griffin law have given the enemies of the labor movement—both inside and outside of unions—the right to bring labor organizations with legal proceedings. However, it was not necessary for any law to be passed to guarantee the ILGWU members their full and complete democratic rights.

"We have had long years of experience with Communists and their cohorts who have tried to hide their private purposes in capricious violence behind public protestations in the name of union democracy. Now, these newfound support-

## Uphold ILG Picketing At Helene in Catskill

The specific exemption of the garment industry jobber-contractor relationship from secondary boycott provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act was cited for the first time since the law went into effect late last month: A justice of the Greene County

was this picketing that the employer sought to halt.

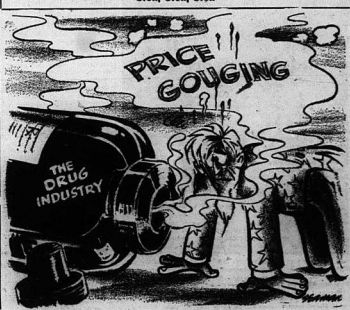
Members of the ILGWU Legal Department went into the office of General Counsel William Ghabian, assisted by Benjamin Shieber and Edward Sparr, prepared the case for hearing. Before Judge Judge Robert D. Hamm, they produced affidavits and evidence that the shop and retail outlet were a single enterprise.

In his memorandum, the judge stated that the "number of pickets is reasonable, the signs are not false and misleading." He found that the retailer sold dresses made by the contractor, and the pickets could follow the non-union goods and seek by peaceful picketing to persuade the consuming public from purchasing the non-union products.

## One Operation

Moreover, garment workers picketed the firm's retail outlet, located in the same building as the plant and forming a united whole of the company's operations. It

## "Sick, Sick, Sick"



## ILGers Spur Drive For \$1.25 Minimum

For the past few weeks, ILGWU delegations across the country have been visiting their Representatives and Senators, at home between sessions of Congress, stressing the need for giving top priority to improved minimum wage legislation when Congress reconvenes in January.

Legislators have been getting this message from parent work-er groups and in conjunction with other AFL-CIO affiliates. The proposed law, presently rooted in Senate and House committees, would raise the federal minimum to \$1.25 an hour, extend coverage to millions of workers now unprotected, and provide a penny-per-hour increase to workers in Puerto Rico as is granted on the mainland.

Congressmen are being urged to press the House Labor subcommittee for early hearings on the bill. The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Landrum of Georgia of Landrum-Griffin "fame," will be reluctant to act quickly unless faced by an overwhelming demand on the part of his Congressional colleagues.

In their visits to Senators, the ILGers are asking that the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee consider the report of its subcommittee headed by Senator John Kennedy (D-Mass.).

The report of this subcommittee would provide a two-step increase, first to \$1.15, then to \$1.25 in a year. The law would cover nearly 10 million workers now outside its

## Cite 'Justice' Editorial To Democratic Solons

The editorial in the December 1 issue of JUSTICE was cited in full by Dr. Ralph Bester of the ILGWU Education Department in his testimony before the public legislative hearing of the New York State Democratic legislative leaders on December 10. He appeared in behalf of the Metropolitan New York Consumer Council.

The editorial dealt with the frauds to which consumers are being subjected. Dr. Bester presented a proposed six-point minimum program for the protection of the consumer, including the establishment of a state consumer-counsel program as a separate state agency with enforcement powers.

## W. Germany Cites Meany, Lovestone

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned against fraudulent Moscow proposals for reunification of a divided Germany and, particularly, the lies of an all-German confederation.

Meany's statement was made on the occasion of receiving from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer one of the highest awards given to a civilian—the Free Germany award, called the Federal Bismarck Cross of Merit with star and ribbon.

Jay Lovestone, director of International publications for the AFL-CIO, received the Cross of Merit.

The AFL-CIO president called for a UN-supervised election in free and Communist Germany so that the German people can decide for themselves the forms of social, economic and political institutions they desire in a united Germany.

While "blue collar" workers in manufacturing shrank from 14 million in 1953 to 12,500,000 today, the number of "white collar" workers in industry rose from 3 to 4 million.

# Quebec Labor Law Changes Augur New Deal for Unions

Organized labor in the Canadian province of Quebec is looking forward to a "new deal" after years of tough sledding under labor laws that played into the hands of union-busting employers. Area unionists believe that amendments to the Quebec Labor Relations Act approved by the Legislature last week could remove many of the roadblocks to organizing formerly encountered.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz stated that "the legislation, as amended, may not be perfect, but the changes seem to secure workers' rights of association in a manner formerly missing in Quebec. Now we see how the new law is interpreted by the Quebec Labor Relations Board."

Among other things, the legislation places the onus on the shoulders of would-be union-busters "the burden of proof" that an employee was dismissed for just and sufficient reasons other than trade union activity.

"If it is shown to the satisfaction of the board that the employee exercises a right accorded to him by this act or engages in a trade union activity permitted by it," the law says, "there shall be a presumption in his favor that he was dismissed because he exercised such right or engaged in such activity."

## Employer Fines

Employers can be ordered by the QLRB to rehire the dismissed employee with all rights and priv-

ileges and to pay him for time off the job.

Under the new legislation, employers are subject to fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per day for failure to recognize or negotiate with a union given certification by the board. The same penalties are provided for any other violations of the law, including presumably an employer's refusal to rehire a worker who has been dismissed illegally.

Finally, the composition of the Labor Relations Board has been broadened from seven to eight members. The chairman and vice chairman are named by the government, three are appointed on the recommendation of representative labor organizations and three on the recommendation of employer associations.

Labour's major criticism of the new legislation is that it fails to "freeze" decisions made by the QLRB. Decisions may be challenged before the courts, and labour spokesmen fear this could result in paralyzing delays, whose effect would be to hinder organizing efforts.

Premier Sauvé, who has spearheaded Quebec's apparent drive

for more progressive legislation since the death of Premier Duplessis, said he was not prepared to go any further at the moment. At the same time, he rejected labour's request that it be entitled to recall representatives it recommended to serve the QLRB.

Both Premier Sauvé and Labor Minister Barrette assured labor and management, before passage of the law, that the legislation could be further revised if, after a trial period, it was found to be lacking in any respect.

## BUYING POWER DIPS, LIVING COSTS CLIMB TO ALL-TIME HEIGHT

With the cost of living reaching a new record high and earnings at a dip, the buying power of the average factory worker dropped six-tenths of a point between September and October.

The Department of Labor said that the drop in purchasing earnings of the past few months has largely reflected the steel strike which began last July and only came to a halt as a result of a Taft-Hartley injunction on November 7. The department said that the loss of relatively high steel wages brought average factory earnings down.

Buying power was further reduced by a two-tenths of a percent increase in the cost of living which reached a new high of 125.5 as compared with 1947-48. This was 1.5 percent higher than in October of a year ago. While food prices went down three-tenths percent, practically everything else kept climbing.

Housing costs went up three-tenths percent, the highest rise for one month since December 1957. Much of the boost was caused by rent increases in 13 of the 15 cities surveyed during the month.

Medical care continued its climb, going up two-tenths percent due to higher rates for professional and hospital services.

## 'Dimes' Boosters



AFELCIO Pres. George Meany with March of Dimes poster child Mary Beth Fyron. National Foundation's 1960 campaign, aimed at birth defects, arthritis and polio, has full support of labor federation and the ILGWU.

## ILG 'Dimes' Fund Effort Yields First Contribution

The ILGWU's campaign for support to the 1960 March of Dimes, a tradition now in its 25th year, was officially kicked off earlier this month when the first contribution, \$69.05, was reported by Local 337 in Elkhart, Indiana. Fund-raising procedures were outlined for ILGWU affiliates last month by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stueberg.

## BUDGET DRESS LOSES STATE COURT APPEAL, PAYS \$17,400-PLUS

The New York State Court of Appeals last week denied an appeal from Budget Dress, a non-union jobber, for a temporary injunction to restrain a surety company from paying \$17,400 of Budget's money to the New York Dress Joint Board Health and Welfare Fund.

The union was represented by attorney Emil Schleisinger. Budget had been compelled to put up the money pending its long and intricate legal maneuvers to prevent the union from collecting money it owed the fund for a period prior to February, 1958, when it was a member of a dress association under a collective agreement with the union.

Budget, in which the notorious "Three Finger Brown" is reported to have an interest, was one of 10 jobbing firms that realigned from dress associations prior to the signing of the current collective agreement. All but four of these firms have since signed union contracts or gone out of business.

Recently, principals of two of these liquidated firms — Jack Kaye and Betty Lou Juniors — combined to open a new firm under a union agreement.

As a consequence of the decision by the Court of Appeals, Budget had to pay approximately \$1,200 in interest and court costs in addition to the \$17,400 it owed originally. The courts first confirmed an impartial chairman ruling favoring the union in this case as early as April of this year. An appeal from this decision by the jobber was dismissed in April. The latest decision closes the case.

Budget has been one of the chief

## New England Drives Swell N' East Ranks

Organizing teams combining the joint efforts of Northeast Department staffers and the newly-formed rank-and-file committees have begun to pay immediate dividends in several New England areas, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

Following up on lead and home-visiting campaigns, airline victories have brought first-time ILGWU pacts to two curtains and drapery firms in Fall River, Mass. According to Southern New England District Manager Ralph Roberts, contracts at Cramer & Petalick and C & C provide an across-the-board wage increase of 5 cents an hour, \$1.15 minimums, four paid holidays (previously there were none), a reduction in hours with provisions for overtime pay, and standard health and welfare benefits.

In New Bedford, Mass., an agreement with the New Manufacturing Co., makers of maternity dresses, has brought the 35 workers the 35-hour week with provisions for overtime pay, \$1.30 minimum wage, paid holidays, use of the union label, a severance pay fund, and standard health and welfare and retirement benefits.

## Harwell Settles

In Boston, violation of the union agreement brought a strike to Harwell Blouse Co. In a matter of days, the firm had signed a new pact which settled the more than 20 workers the 35-hour week with overtime pay provision, a \$1.15 an hour minimum wage, three paid holidays, wage increases, use of the union label, health and welfare and retirement benefits. Talks were led by Local 34 Manager Henry Stride, Al Fratini and Business Agent Elliot Kitzman.

Billy Pitt Originals, a dress jobber of Fall River, Mass., has signed a pact with the New York Dress Joint Council after negotiations conducted by Northeast

## Welcome Home

Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin, New England Supervisor Louis E. Rona, and Sol Greene, assistant general manager of the Dress Joint Council,



Following a tour of Latin American nations sponsored by the State Department, Gabry Nekama (right), education director of Local 22's Spanish Department, is greeted by the local's shop chairpersons. At left is Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council.

targets of the Dress Joint Council over a year. Its work has been tracked down and stopped over a wide area. The union has made it clear that the drive will continue until Budget accepts the union standards prevailing in the industry as a whole.



Bouquet of roses for Jena Burham, first lady of Hagerstown (Maryland), after symbolic sewing of that city's first label.



Branch of the National Shawmut Bank in Boston's garment district, also the city's Chinatown, displays union label poster.



Shopper accepts some union label literature from ILGers Anna LaFleur and Marion Palmisano of Springfield label committee.

# ILG Labels!

A BANK, a Mayor's wife, a television station, and a fashion shop — all with one thing in common: the ILGWU Union Label! Depositors of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston can learn about assets, and the label. Viewers of Springfield TV station WWLP learned about the union's achievement as symbolized by the label. Visitors to the Hagerstown Fair watched the Mayor's wife sew in the first ILGWU label. Customers at Victor Bonforte's specialty store in Long Branch, N.J., hear about the label from the proprietor, whose sisters are members of Local 85.



Union-labelled car patrols downtown Springfield shopping district with literature supply.



Group of members from Springfield Local 226 watch TV show in union office as ILGer Shirley Halali points out features of union-made housecoat on mannequin on eve of Union Label Day.



Western Mass. Manager John Albano with TV interviewer Tom Colton of Channel 22-WWLP discuss union label on first of two programs dealing with meaning of label to the community.

## One Big Label Family

"The Union Label is a family affair with me," says Victor Bonforte, owner of Plaza Fashions in Long Branch, New Jersey. His two sisters, Anna and Angela, have been members of Local 85 since the first shop was organized on the Jersey shore, working at Podell Dress through that entire period. Naturally Plaza sells only union-labelled garments, as the Bonforte sisters can attest!



Bonforte sisters, Anna and Angela, chat with brother Victor and wife Etta in their Long Branch fashion shop.



Shop chairlady Casmira West checks union label.



Wearing 4-inch label tags, these Springfield ILGers head for retail stores carrying campaign to pre-Xmas shoppers.







Aroused at repeated harassment and bullying by police on picket lines, shirtwaist strikers jammed Lipzin's Theatre at the Bowery and Rivington Street to voice their protest. They then decided to march to City Hall and present petition to the Mayor asking that city policemen be made to respect the rights of the pickets.



Wearing placards reading "Workhouse Prisoner," these girls, who had been arrested because of their strike activities, came to huge Carnegie Hall rally right after their release from Blackwell Island workhouse. Turnout protested jailing of these shirtwaist strikers and more than 300 others sentenced by magistrates.



Latest reports on progress of the strike, marshalling of picket duties took place at union headquarters in Clinton Hall on Lower East Side. This scene was drawn from life by noted artist Wladyslaw T. Benda.

## Women Garment Workers Faced a Bitter Winter



Justness of the strikers' cause evoked support for their fight from a sizable number of wealthy, prominent society women, such as Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, shown addressing a strikers' rally at Rutgers Square.



Arrested shirtwaist pickets are led from the "Black Maria" into Jefferson Market Court—a common occurrence during lengthy, bitter strikes. In those days, police intervened only in favor of employers and scabs.



More than 10,000 workers—9,000 women and 1,500 men—or about a third of all the strikers poured into the streets after the Lipzin Theatre rally on the way to City Hall. Here, they are approaching Brooklyn Bridge area, where (at left) construction was just getting under way on what is now the Municipal Building.

## Holdout or Newcomer, All Go Eastern Region

Entrenched holdout or newly established firm, it make no difference to Eastern Region organizers: they "get their man." Result—three more shops, totaling more than a hundred workers, have been added to union ranks in New Jersey, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the region.

Stanhill Publishing Co. of Clifton, N.J., which operated as a non-union blouse contractor for the past four years, was signed up through a campaign conducted by organizer Joseph Pampaloni, under direction of Local 382 Manager Arthur Skolnik.

Here's what the workers want: A 7 percent pay boost; 6½ paid holidays for both piece and work workers (they had none before); time-and-a-half for all work after seven hours a day; Eastern Region health, welfare and retirement benefits.

The contracting shop worked for Lady Holiday, which also was uplinced recently through a drive headed up by Skolnik. Ann J. Bellomo was elected shop chair-lady.

### Newcomer Enrolled

The other side of the coin was Judith Fashions, "under-the-merchant contractor," which was brought into the union fold some after it opened for business, pointing up the vigilance of Local 221. The employer granted union terms, realizing that the workers were determined to win ILGWU standards. Under the resultant contract, workers obtained higher minimums, 6½ paid holidays, overtime pay provisions after regular daily hours, health, welfare and retirement coverage and other benefits.

### Correct Jolns

Business Agent Virgil Bavaro aided in organizing this shop, according to Local Manager Jack Bohlsinger. Catherine Murry was elected chair-lady.

Adding to the scoreboard was New Jersey Children's Dress Local 220, which rang up Correct Garment Co. of Newark. A contract negotiated by Local Manager Seth Resch, assisted by Business Agent James Amos, brought gains including higher hourly minimums, 4½ paid holidays, health, welfare, retirement and overtime coverage. Marion Nappi was chosen chair-lady.

## Helping Hand for Histadrut



Shown addressing national convention of the National Committee for Labor-Less hold recently at the Commodore Hotel in New York City is ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg. Seated, from left, are: Joseph Altmann, a leader of Histadrut in Haifa; Edward G. Lawson, former U.S. Ambassador to Israel; economist Leon Keyserling; ILGWU Vice Pres. Moe Fairman; Joshua Avneth, a Histadrut representative in the U.S.; and Louis Hollander, New York Joint Board manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

## N. Y. Members Must Get 1960 Medical Envelopes

New York ILGWU members will need a 1960 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after December 31, 1959. The 1960 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after December 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1960, except for members of Locals 82, 91, 99, 105, and 155. Envelopes for members of these five locals will be good only until June 30, 1960, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-December 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 89, and members of Local 10 are employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HIP or Blue Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after December 31, 1959 only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

## Education Events In Holiday Season

Following a successful season marked by high attendance, the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center at Charles Evans Hughes High School resumed for the holidays on December 18.

According to Education Department Secretary Panna Cohen, the center, located on 18th St. between 8th and 9th Avenues, plans to continue its regular Thursday programs beginning on January 7.

Discussion sessions, followed by folk dancing and recreation, are held in Room 404 at 8:15 P.M.

## S'East Spurt Adds 4 in Miami, Carolina

A flurry of organization activity has netted four shops and brought more than 100 workers into the ranks of the Southeast Region, reports Director E. T. Kehrer.

For the 65 workers at Sol factors of Silver City, North Carolina, a new ILGWU pact brings a reduction in the work week, \$1.15 minimum wage, establishment of a severance pay fund, health and welfare and retirement benefits, as well as other provisions of the standard Southeast agreements.

Manager Martin Cohen of New York Local 385 aided in bringing the firm to the negotiating table. In Miami, Florida, a round-up of three shops with some 40 workers is the latest gain of this season's organizing drive, which has brought the area's membership to its highest level in history.

Pacts with Cherl-Arn, Patrick Dress, and Southern Bias follow terms of the master agreement of the Miami Association. Provisions include the 35-hour work week, health and welfare benefits and Miami minimum wage scales for all work categories. Business Agent James Belluso led the negotiations.

Enterprises, sportswear manu-

## California Assist Nets Canada Koret

The Canadian subsidiary shop of Koret of California now is in the union fold, thanks to the efforts of veteran organizer Sam Herbert, head of the ILGWU organization in Winnipeg and the western part of the country.

According to Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon, Koret, which operates out of San Francisco, is under contract with the union in the United States. Now its Canadian shop, employing 40 workers in Vancouver, has been added to the list. Shanon credited California ELGWU with "a powerful assist" in enrolling the Vancouver unit.

Herbert, who has been ill for some weeks, now is in Vancouver en route to Palm Springs, Calif., to recuperate. He expects to be back on the job in a few months.

## HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

## Choose Mate Scientifically (Except Mine, Of Course!)

Judging from the lamentations in the advice-to-the-lovers column, there are a lot of married couples who wish they'd never laid eyes on each other.

This isn't surprising when you consider the haphazard way people go about selecting their partners in marriage. It is a curious fact that a man who spends months of research before deciding which make of car to buy will select the mother of his children on will impulse—without even kicking the tires, so to speak.



Although I have no statistics (my research is independent and in no way connected with the Kinsey reports), it seems to me that people's reasons for marrying fall roughly into two categories, depending on the type of individuals involved:

- 1) Social types, who marry because they dance divinely together or because of the cute way his (or her) eyes crinkle when he (she) smiles.
- 2) Anti-social types, who leap to the conclusion that they were meant for each other because they have both read the complete works of some obscure poet, whom practically nobody else has ever heard of.

Neither of these is a valid reason for choosing the person across from whom you will munch Post Toasties through the years to come.

### Courtship No Coo

Crinkly-eyed smiles have a way of losing their magic just when you need magic most—like when you arrive home at 2 A.M. after losing your shirt at poker, to find your wife standing in the doorway asking, "What kind of an hour is this to be getting home?"

This isn't the sort of situation you run into before marriage. As a matter of fact, courtship is a highly unsuitable period to marriage because the activities of a dating couple bear no resemblance to life in a furnished apartment. A romantic interlude of proms, picnics and moonlight walks simply doesn't prepare you for marriage, and you will find yourself experiencing a series of nasty little shocks.

Now, if you can polish silver divinely together—or clean a basement in perfect union—you might have a foundation for a workable marriage.

One real trouble area in wedlock is the daily newspaper. You'd better have an understanding—well in advance of the wedding bells—regarding such details as who gets first rights to the front page and the crossword puzzle, tipping recipes out of the paper, and reading newsworthy items aloud at the breakfast table. If one partner in a marriage leaves the paper looking as though it has been used for wrapping packages, this fact should be brought into the open before the march up the aisle. Some people can live with a newspaper machine. Other, more high-strung individuals, cannot.

In order to achieve a stable marriage, it is essential to evolve a clear-cut policy on reading in bed. When one person can't go to sleep with the light on—and the other can't rest until she finds out what the inspector saw in the padded room—there's a trouble ahead.

In case you are wondering why I married my husband, I'll be happy to tell you because my reasons were both sound and compelling. He can raise one eyebrow just like Charles Boyer, and he knows all the words of "Abdul Bulbul Amir."

## KUPAT HOLIM

The Hand That Heals

## Retroactive Wage Boosts In M'West Kolcraft Pact

Percentage and flat-rate wage increases head the list of improvements gained by some 50 workers at the Kolcraft Products Co. in a three-year renewal agreement, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialik, director of the Midwest Region.

The new pact between Local 76 and the children's wear manufacturers, retroactive to October 18, provides a 5 percent pay boost for all workers receiving \$1.40 an hour, with other workers receiving raises ranging from 10 to 15 cents an hour.

In addition, the contract calls for a \$1.15 minimum wage, six paid holidays, severance pay fund and improvements in the "vacation" plan. The pact contains a wage resurvey clause.

Manager Jack Rubin headed up negotiations, assisted by Business Agent Della Whalen. Chair-lady Frances Malone led a committee that included R. Hesse, Fannie Hill, J. W. Watson and Charles Campbell.

Price committees throughout the Midwest Region are busy working out settlements in preparation for the spring season. While cloak shops are readying themselves for the spring style, some plants in the dress industry are already in production.

### Fashion School Names Stulberg to Top Board

ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg has been named a member of the board of trustees of the Fashion Institute of Technology. He was appointed to the governing body of the outstanding community college by the Board of Education of New York City and was sworn in at special ceremonies held December 14.

## ILGWERS HAIL UNITED NATIONS THROUGH MUSIC, DANCE, FILM



Onide stands before photo of UN Secretariat.

Every Saturday is United Nations day for garment workers in the metropolitan New York area, with guided tours scheduled by Fannia Cohn, secretary of the ILGWU Education Department.

In the rest of the nation, ILGWers across the country recently celebrated United Nations month, and saluted the world organization with special programs arranged by local education committees.

Typical of these activities were the exhibits held in the St. Louis offices of the Central States Region. On view were a group of original pastels of children from various nations by Vivian Powell, a talented member of the ILGWU, and photographs from the "Family of Man" album by famed cameraman Edward Steichen.

In addition, Education Director Rita Oberbeck coordinated three programs presenting the United Nations theme through discussion, dance, music and film.

Taking part in these projects were: Louise Chapin of the American Association for the UN, ILGWU chorus director Kenneth Billups, Prof. Dave, an Indian student from Washington University, the Israeli Halleludah dance troupe directed by Leah Millman, and the Polish Falcons dance ensemble.

On the West Coast, three films pointing up the work of the UN were screened for members of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board. Other activities dealing with the world organization are being planned by the joint board's education committee, under the supervision of chairman Abe Tankenson.

## Begin Exams for Seekers OF ILGWU Scholarships

The first in a series of aptitude test examinations for applicants to the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund was held on December 5. Subsequent examinations for students seeking the 1960 awards will be held on January 9, February 6 and March 12, 1960, reports Fund Director Guss Tyler.

To date, close to \$90 in inquiries from many states and Canada have been received by the fund offices. Scholarships are ten \$2,000 awards made to sons and daughters of ILGWU members, \$500 annually for four years of undergraduate work at any accredited college they may choose.

The current awards are for students who plan to enter college in the fall of 1960, and are being offered for the third year. Applicants for 1960 must take the tests on or before the March 12 examination date. At present, 20 students are attending colleges around the country under the auspices of the fund.

Awards are granted on a national competitive basis, with Col-

lege Entrance Board Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, high school grades and high school rank all taken into account.

Final determination of winners is made by an ILGWU Scholarship Selection Committee made up of some of the nation's outstanding educators. The fund was established to mark the 25th Anniversary of David Dubinsky's presidency of the ILGWU.

No condition has been made upon the course of study, but in order to qualify an applicant must have at least one parent who has been an ILGWU member in good standing for three years or more, and must be in the senior year of high school.

To apply for one of these scholarships, fill out and mail the coupon below.

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund,

Room 202

1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me detailed information about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund.

I plan to enter college in (month) ..... (year).....

One of my parents is a member of ILGWU Local .....

(City and State) .....

My name is .....

My address is .....

City .....

State .....

## Scan Labor Goals At Maryland Meet

A pledge to counter the challenge of Congressional reactionaries with a broader program of political and educational activities was made by the delegates to the second convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia AFL-CIO, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bamber, manager of the Upper South Department.

Meeting in Washington early this month, the 400 delegates scored lawmakers who turned their backs on the needs of the people and instead produced a harsh anti-labor law. They called for improvements dealing with unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, the minimum wage, social security and civil rights.

In convention actions the delegates pledged aid to the steelworkers, urged a wage and hour law for Maryland, and endorsed resolutions calling for a federal system of unemployment compensation. ILGWU chairlady Benita Canfield of Hagerstown Local 435 was elected a vice president of the body.

## New Plant in Seneca Emerges from Ashes

A large, modern plant was opened in Seneca Falls, N.Y., on December 4, less than a year after some 300 garment workers saw their jobs go up in flames when Seneca Knitting Mills burned to the ground.

The new mill, which will eventually employ some 350 ILGWers, stands as a monument to the civic concern and pride of owner Francis B. Souhan (who is also a member of the New York State Assembly), officers and members of the ILGWU, and community leaders.

### 5,000 Attend

At ceremonies commemorating the plant's opening, some 5,000 persons came to view the new facility and hear messages from Vice Pres. David Gimbold, director of the Northeast Department, and Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin. The ILGWU was represented in Seneca Falls by District Manager Alec Karasny, Business Agents Frank Long and Local 414 Pres. Ray Clark.

On January 26, fire broke out in the carding room of the old

mill at 6 A.M., before many of the first shift workers had reported for work. In the next hour, the fire had spread to the rest of the plant, overwhelming fire-fighters working in sub-freezing weather, and only the east wall of the factory was left standing. Damage was estimated at \$2½ million.

### Build New Plant

Plans were immediately laid for a new factory, and offers placed for the basic machinery required to operate a knitting mill. Meantime, floor space was leased in the nearby Sylvania Electric Co., and production was stepped up at another smaller plant of the firm.

Now the energy and far-sightedness of the new plant, which will be a major force in the little up-state community's economic life.

## LID Fetes Mark Starr



At the annual award luncheon on the theme "Labor and Education—Partners in Progress," the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy honored Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the ACWA, and Mark Starr, executive director of the ILGWU. From left: Schlossberg, ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Starr, Harry W. Laidler, president of the New York Chapter, LID, and ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

Mark Starr, who is retiring at the end of the year from his post of ILGWU educational director, after 25 years of service in that post, was honored by the League for Industrial Democracy at a luncheon on December 10. The luncheon also paid tribute

to Joseph Schlossberg, veteran leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and noted Jewish trade unionist.

Harry W. Laidler, president of the LID's New York City Chapter, announced that starting early in January — immediately after his retirement from the ILGWU — Starr would begin a circuit of colleges in the United States and Canada. In more than 200 one-night stands, he will bring the message of American unionism to the college campuses on which the league was first formed.

The importance of Starr's mission was stressed by ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who declared it to be of "vital importance that the young people of our nation in the colleges get to know the true message of American unionism to the college campuses on which the league was first formed."

Turning to Schlossberg and Starr, Stulberg said he wished it were possible to bring the contrast between the selfish records of these two men and the hard headlines about labor before the American people.

"One has been a tireless fighter against the sweatshop

and has changed for the better the lives of hundreds of thousands of workers. The other," Stulberg continued, "has constantly stressed the material values and results of improving the working and living conditions of working men and women."

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky traced the long and eminent career of Joseph Schlossberg as labor educator, editor, and union builder. Adolph Held made the formal presentation of the LID citations.

## '82 Membership Meeting January 19 at Diplomat

—New York Examiners and Floor Workers' Local 62 has scheduled a membership meeting for Tuesday, January 19, right after work at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 42 St.

Local Manager Joshua Fogel will report on conditions in the industry and present the annual finance and welfare fund reports for 1959. Cloak Joint Board Manager Benoch Mendelsohn will also address the meeting.

## '99' OPENS PARLEYS ON RENEWAL TERMS FOR KNIT MEMBERS

New York Office and Distribution Employees' Local 99 last week opened negotiations for a new agreement covering its members in the knits industry. The present contract expires January 15.

At a meeting with representatives of the knits association at the Hotel New Yorker on December 10, Local Manager Douglas Levin outlined under demands, including a 15 percent wage increase, higher minimums, establishment of retirement and severance pay funds, six days of sick leave and 15½ guaranteed paid holidays.

Members of the local's knits negotiating committee, which worked on the formulation of demands, include Max Summan, Sally Levy, Puriel Oden, Robert Solbeck, Sam Schlichter, Henry Harler, Tom Cleary, Nanette Lantier, Willie Townsend, Ed Salomon, Felix Rivera and Ken Caby.

The local signed its first pact in the knits industry in 1955.

Levin reports frequent bargaining sessions with the women's apparel chain stores, with which the local is now negotiating a new agreement. "But no real prospect of reaching an agreement before the end of the year," Levin agrees with the chains expires December 31.

## Dress Joint Board Remodels Offices

The New York Dress Joint Board has started a large-scale remodeling of its headquarters at 218 West 42nd St. To provide more space for shop meetings and various membership services, reports Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, joint board general manager.

Most of the offices on the second floor, which has been closed for the alterations, have been moved to the third floor.

The joint board occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the building, which it owns. The building also serves as headquarters for the Jewish Laborers' Union—Locals 10, 22, 90 and 85. Actually, Local 80 is now preparing to move into the building; it will occupy the 11th floor.

## Press Parleys Boost 7-State Cooperation

The Drea Joint Council has inaugurated a series of meetings with shop chairmen and committees in all districts of the council's seven-state jurisdiction to achieve a better understanding of procedures and a more effective working relationship, Vice President Charles Drea said today.

Meetings in Potomac, Pa., and Fall River, Mass., have already been held. Sol Greene, the council's assistant general manager, who addressed both parleys, emphasized that a more effective working relationship was needed not only between New York City and the out-of-town districts, but among the districts themselves.

"Otherwise," he said, "unscrupulous jobbers will play one out-of-town district against another, with the result that standards will be undermined." Greene told the Potomac and Fall River meetings that the cooperation of shop chairmen and committees was a "must" for the proper functioning of the union. He said that the current series of meetings has been undertaken to provide a sound basis for such cooperation.

"We want you to know the setup of our joint council now is such that, how registrations work, how the contract is enforced and how

you fit into this picture," he explained.

At both meetings, Greene devoted much time to answering questions. He emphasized that copies of the union contract are available to all members so that any member who wants to check any contract provision can easily do so.

The assistant general manager said that closer cooperation was especially important now, since a new schedule to be introduced before the next spring session.

Sol Charney, assistant director of the Northeast Department, spoke at the Potomac meeting.

Reports indicate that the meetings fulfilled their purpose. John

Justin, manager of the Potomac District, said that there was "tremendous interest" in the meeting, and that he is sure the chairmen and committees will be more active in the future.

There were similar comments from Fall River.

## Here's How to Assure Xmas Mail Gets There

To assure prompt delivery of all mail during the Christmas holiday season, the Post Office emphasizes the importance of making early, and suggests following these "AIDOC's":

A postal delivery van number helps speed your mail. Return address on all letters and packages.

Each of the delivery address is correct and complete.

## '32' PRESSES TAKES FOR NEW CONTRACT

More than a thousand members of New York Coast and Braintree Workers' Local 32, who attended a special membership meeting at Roosevelt Auditorium last month, and Managers of the union, expressed their view that union negotiators would fight tenaciously to win substantial gains in the industry-wide agreement now being negotiated.

Parleys for a contract renewal are continuing against a December 31 deadline. The expiration date of the present pact.

Among improvements the union wants is the \$3.50 a week. The contract also provides for a 10% increase in wages.

## Labor Board Rulings Buoy N'East Strikers in Ithaca

A series of rulings by the National Labor Relations Board has provided heartening support for the ILGens on strike at Ithaca Textile Co. in Ithaca, N.Y. Winding up investigations as the strike enters its 14th week, the board's general counsel has

charged the firm to a number of unfair labor practices. In addition, reports Vice Pres. David Glagod, director of the Ithaca Department, the board has rejected the company's contention that the union is engaged in illegal secondary boycotts.

The NLRB general counsel has incorporated the union's charges into its own complaint. The board's investigations have substantiated that a worker was fired "for the reason that she joined, assisted or favored the union or engaged in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Also, that the firm had "engaged in a campaign of intimidation and harassment of its employees in activities in behalf of the union."

The firm had threatened and warned employees "that it would discharge other employees who were active against its employees who joined,

assisted or engaged in activities in behalf of the union," and that a letter was sent to workers which threatened to terminate the employment of those who were out on strike.

Northwest Field Supervisor Jack Halpern is sparking a nation-wide appeal to retailers and consumers urging their support.

According to Alice Karskey, manager of the Upsale New York and Vermont District Council, the NLRB rulings, in addition to providing moral support for the strikers, are expected to arouse favorable public interest.

## Local 9 Theatre Party At Folskheim Jan. 23

The Saturday evening, January 23 performance of "Thousand and One Nights" by Sholem Aleichem, at the Folskheim, will be a theatre party for the benefit of the committee of Local 9 in honor of the centennial of this renowned Jewish author. Tickets at \$1, for the benefit of the committee of the local office, 22 West 38th St.

# The Big Gouge—And That's About It Consumers Act—Margoliuss

(Continued from Page 1)

can be to you personally. Over a lifetime, a typical family spends \$250,000 — a quarter of a million dollars. Even overcharges of 5 percent on this amount add up to \$12,500 — enough to put two children through college, buy a retirement home for one's later years, or provide other of the comforts that working families must pass up because they can't afford them. The fact is, many families continually and unnecessarily overpay even more than that 5 percent for their purchases.

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer: you may feel battered and exploited by now. But actually, you're not as helpless as you think. There's help to be had—both the information you need to buy the best for your dollars, and the organizational help you need to pool your efforts with thousands to solve several serious consumer problems which are hard to solve individually. For it's a fact that group effort may be required now to fix some of the more complex problems like the high cost of housing and of medical care.

ILGOW members in fact have been leaders in solving some of the modern consumer problems on a mutual basis. The union has been active in housing, group medical care and group recreational facilities, as Unity House.

A recent survey by the Metropolitan New York Consumer Council has shown consumers in that city consider their chief problems nowadays to be the high cost of food, medical care and medicines, housing, credit and installment costs, lack of knowledge of how to buy most advantageously and inability to manage money and plan spending.

The survey also found that the families questioned, spent anywhere from \$7.50 per person for food a month to as much as \$15. This shows how a family's money unwittingly sometimes leaks away.

Some of these consumer problems can be alleviated by at least a partial awareness. The high cost of food lends itself to control to some extent through knowledge of nutrition and how to buy. The high costs of some medicines and of toiletries can be cut down partly through better understanding of how to buy, and partly through the activity as the pharmaceutical services in the ILGOW health clinics, and the other group and group medical services in several large cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Akron.

But people often need to know more about how to buy as they are. One New York organization operates its own pharmacy for its members. It has

as sale a new brand of napkins at a price of 25 cents a dozen. It is a typical family sale a highly-advertised brand which costs 65 cents for the same amount. Both meet the same government requirement for napkins.

It's a fact that the government will take the trouble to learn a skill that will earn them an income, but are less inclined to learn the buying skills that will help them get the most for their purchases. Information is available from a number of sources if you are determined to save that \$12,500 more, but constant charges and deceptions may take from you during your lifetime.

Here are sources that can supply the information you may need to defend your family's standard of living:

1-The ILG education department itself is preparing police consumer education courses in several cities to train members in better bargaining and personal money management.

2-Similarly, the Community Services Activities department of the AFL-CIO has started classes in a number of cities. You can inquire in your city by calling the United Fund or your central labor council about this program, and when such classes will be available in your area.

3-Many unions are an important source of both low-cost loans for members, and family financial counselling. Credit-union groups, which are also important in helping families work out budgets.

4-Family service agencies are another important source of family financial counsel. Such agencies help the family plan a mutually-acceptable, workable budget. The family agencies generally charge a fee of \$5 or \$8 an hour this type of counsel, but don't turn anyone away who can't pay the fee. You can find the name and address of a family-service agency in your city by calling the United Fund or Red Feather agency in your town, or by writing to: The Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

5-Adult education courses offered by the local public schools in every town throughout the country are looking for help, tuition and other subjects that can help you save money. These valuable courses are given by both local and state governments. Generally you pay only \$2 to \$10 for a course. The adult education or evening division of your local school board can give you a catalog showing which courses are being given in your area.

6-Year local Better Business Bureau has an excellent series of "Fact" pamphlets available for 10 cents each. These give you valuable information on how to buy in various industries and other goods, how to avoid such common gyps as fake health cures and such "miracles" as diet pills. What you ought to know about buying and financing other subjects.

7-The consumer reports put out by non-profit organizations are available by subscription or on newsstands, or in your public library. These give test reports on various products, and are especially useful when you make an important purchase as a car, refrigerator or other major appliance.

8-Your own newspaper, JUSTICE, often publishes useful consumer information. If you are a subscriber to JUSTICE, you'll have a scrapbook of buying guidance for future reference.

That's a starter. We'll report regularly on consumer news items as they arise. You need to protect yourself from today's consumer gouges.

## Washington Probes—Hurling

(Continued from Page 1)

Obviously, this is an especially sensitive area. All the miracle drugs we so proudly hail as part of humanity's advance suddenly appear as landmines and not tranquillizers. Again, we see how Big Business mulets the consumer. Here is another component in the high cost of modern living.

On the other side of the Capitol, Representative Owen Harris, chairman of the Legislative Oversight unit, has resumed his campaign for the central control of regulatory agencies. Suddenly, the latter have discovered their powers to regulate.

A whole group of agencies has begun to huff and puff from unaccustomed exertions in behalf of the public welfare.

Starting with the TV quiz scandals, the public's anger and indignation are being made aware that it pervades our communications and entertainment industries. The top executives charge they didn't know the gun was loaded, and you can expect a continuous chain of sudden deaths in the TV-radio industry's executive ranks.

Public anger at mass deception is mounting. The Federal Communications Commission, which is powerless for years, is now taking action. The Eisenhower Administration understands that it can't duck responsibility for the demoralization of American confidence in what it calls a "revolutionized industry." The air belongs to us, and it was not meant to be made foul by unscrupulous operators.

Now, too, the Federal Trade Commission, which has had the responsibility for checking fraudulent advertising, has begun to move. It is now taking action against advertising agencies in modern life. The implications of a rigorous investigation of "Madison Avenue" are obvious.

9-The U.S. Agriculture Department publishes a number of informative pamphlets on buying food, household appliances and electronics. You can get a list of these useful Government pamphlets from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

10-Your own newspaper, JUSTICE, often publishes useful consumer information. If you are a subscriber to JUSTICE, you'll have a scrapbook of buying guidance for future reference.

That's a starter. We'll report regularly on consumer news items as they arise. You need to protect yourself from today's consumer gouges.

Such an investigation, if properly handled, would hit at one of America's greatest industries—the industry of influence, of merchandising, of brainwashing par excellence. Indeed, we must begin to ask ourselves whether Madison Avenue has not already broken our ability to understand the difference between the real and the phony.

Back of all, stand the sponsor. The sponsors, the advertising agencies and the new wave of advertising agencies, together in an unholy alliance, which now at last may be broken. Some of the better elements in the TV-radio industry suddenly have become aware that the networks and the stations have the main responsibility to the public. They have surprised advertising agencies and advertisers, over their obligations to the listeners.

Who regulates the regulators? That, indeed, is the question which still waits unanswered. A Democratic Congress—under proper leadership—can perform a valuable service to the country (1) by really seeing how new laws are made, and (2) by accumulating of industrial and scientific power in private hands and (3) by consolidating the regulatory agencies, themselves the end product of past crises, into acts in behalf of the public good.

These agencies must not be permitted to shift the blame for neglected duty to the shoulders of private civil and educational organizations. They should have been made to report regularly. Instead, for the past seven years, the Eisenhower Administration has permitted private advertising agencies to flourish, whose basic values which make the difference between a good life and a miserable social existence.

## CUTTERS' CLAMOR

## Scan of Industry Scene Shows Work Picking Up in All Trades

In a recent survey of the industrial scene, Manager Moe Falkman indicated that, in the cloak trade, work had begun on better line garments, while shops in the medium and inexpensive lines are expected to start operations shortly on spring season production.

In dress, he reported, work has been sporadic, but undoubtedly will pick up in coming weeks.

The lingerie trade had a good season, but now is experiencing the normal drop in activity that sets in just before the holiday period. In the other miscellaneous trades, as well as in sportswear, work volume is at normal levels, he said.

The end of the fall season brought some casualties in its wake. Vice Pres. Falkman disclosed. A number of children's coat firms ceased operations, and in the underwear industry, Mitchell-Snyder, employing 500 workers, including 17 cutters, went out of business after 30 years' existence.

Falkman stated the local would make every effort to place these cutters back on permanent jobs as quickly as possible.

## Goldschein Named

The membership of Local 10, at its last meeting, approved the executive board's appointment of Phil Goldschein as a business agent in the Miscellaneous Division. After joining the organization in 1946, he became a member of it the executive board. He actively participated in the 1953 organizing drive in the cloak industry.

During World War II, he served for four years in the Navy. At age 34 Goldschein will be the youngest business agent of the local.

Commenting on the appointment, Manager Falkman stated it showed that the organization was getting young men with ability and interest in local affairs and devotion to the organization to find the opportunity for union service.

## Seminar Continues

Last week the seminar for business agents heard a talk by Mark Glickman, executive director of the ILGWU. On December 18, the speaker will be Dr. Leon Price, administrative head of the Union Health Center. The course will wind up on January 8 with a talk by Harry Haskel, director of the Death Benefit Department.

## ILGWU UNION LABEL TOPS SHOPPING LIST FOR '62' MEMBERS

Members of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 10 are among the unique "shopppers" trips these days; they are not buying, they're selling, and their product is the ILGWU union label. Earlier this month, some 65 members of the local, working in teams of four with a business agent, visited eight large department stores in the metropolitan area, checking merchandise on lingerie counters for the union label.

When the shoppers turned up garments without the label, a "complaint" was registered with the salesperson, or the departmental or floor manager. The "shopppers" explained that they sought garments guaranteeing the wages and conditions to the workers who made them, and they could be certain only if they found the union label.

According to Manager Matthew Schoenwald, committees will schedule regular shopping expeditions several times a month.

## Queen of Babylon



Marking the retirement of Ellen Williams after 20 years as a loyal, hard-working member of the ILGWU, the workers of Babylon Dress Co., Babylon, Long Island, N.Y., recently honored her with a shop party.

## WORKERS DEPRIVED OF DISABILITY SUMS BY UNJUST RULINGS

A more liberal interpretation of the disability benefit provisions of the social security law was urged by labor representatives testifying before a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee late last month.

At present, persons often are being denied benefits when they are unable to continue in a life-long work because of a disability, even though they are unfit for other occupations by reason of a lack of experience or education.

In an appearance before the committee, Daniel Nelson, executive assistant to the ILGWU Research Department, pointed out that members of the garment union, when given a permanent disability before age 65, are nevertheless told by the Social Security Administration that they are still able to engage in substantial employment.

The trouble, Nelson stated, is that the government pays only lip-service to the law's requirements that a person's education and experience be considered. A large number of cases in which the federal courts ruled that a more liberal interpretation of the law was required were cited at the hearings.

The labor spokesmen called for larger administrative staffs to reduce delays in paying benefits, more medical examinations paid from government funds, and expansion of rehabilitation services. Union representatives also urged a reduction in elimination of the present 50-year age requirement for disability benefits.

## Set English Class For '23' Members

A large-scale program to help Spanish-speaking members acquire a good knowledge of English is being arranged by New York Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23 in conjunction with the Board of Education.

The program, which is expected to get under way on January 18, is to be conducted in the afternoon to union members either in schools near their shops or in their neighborhoods. Classes near shops begin at 4 P.M. and end near their homes an hour later.

Manager Shelley Appleton told a meeting of more than 100 Spanish-speaking chairladies last month that, while Spanish-speaking members should preserve their own culture, they should also participate fully in the life of their new community.

Jay Masser, Local 23 educational director, urged the chairladies to encourage Spanish-speaking members in their shops to enroll in the new English classes.

## BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPECHAMAKER

## Epstein Details Tortuous Tactics Of Commie Outfit

THE JEW AND COMMUNISM. By Melch Epstein. Trade Union Spensoring Committee. \$6.95.

Though they made a lot of noise, Yiddish-speaking Communists in this country, despite all the tumult, never became more than a minority sect in the ranks of Jewish workers and radicals. This sometimes obscure fact is pointed up effectively by Melch Epstein in this latest work, tracing the activities of Jewish Communists from 1919 through 1941.

Writing as an "insider"—Epstein was associated with the Communist Party as a journalist from its founding until he broke with it after the Stalin-Hitler Pact in 1939—his volume performs a valuable service in giving the entire Communist apparatus, not only its Jewish section.

In a truly "behind-the-scenes" account of Communist machinations, he follows every twist and turn of the "party line" as it affected the fall and fortunes of the Communists, whether in trade unions or singing societies, political action or summer camps.

How destructive Communists could be, far beyond their actual numbers, was evidenced by their disastrous and far-reaching impact on the garment workers in all top fanner. Useful, too, is his description of how the Communist influence in the Jewish labor community was limited; for instance, the circulation of their Yiddish eagle, Freiheit, never exceeded 14,000 paid-up readers, while that of their arch foe, the Social Democratic Jewish Daily Forward, was over 200,000 in the United States.

Nevertheless, during the two decades under review, the Communists did manage to attract to their ranks a not insignificant number of idealistic Jewish workers, brought here by the immigration wave of 1904-1914, whose joy at the overthrow of Czarism in Russia blinded them to the dangers of the new despotism.

Yet Communist misdeeds through the years exacted a heavy drain on idealism's banner, which had pretty much run out by the time of the Russian Revolution. The defense of the Stalin-Hitler alliance.

Epstein's present work is a valuable addition to his two volume study "Jewish Labor in the U.S.A."

## Canada Labor Asks Top Union-Management Talks

Fighting efforts of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the "laughers." Canada's labor laws, the Canadian Labor Congress has called for a top level conference of the two organizations.

The CLC has charged the Chamber with making recommendations that would create a conflict between the two types of management today, all requiring far less hand work.

The ensuing question-and-answer period in which Melch Epstein participated was highly enlightening and gratifying.

## Cloak Briefings Air Gamut of Problems

"Spring settlements are getting started in the better lines..."

"What's happening to the Division Street Shops?"

"Looks like some still will be working on winter items as late as January or February..."

"Who's going to be responsible for payment of guaranteed holidays when they go into effect?"

These questions and problems, reflecting the broad range of matters that make up the day-to-day functioning of the New York Cloak Joint Board, are but a random sampling of those aired and discussed by board staff members.

This they did not only at regularly scheduled sessions of the joint board, or general staff meetings, but especially at department conferences initiated recently by General Manager Hesho Mendelsohn. The purpose: to provide an informal, candid opportunity for exchanging views, thrashing out problems, learning of each others' experiences—leading to greater cooperation among the various departments.

More effective functioning, better servicing of the members.

Varied Information

Thus, at one gathering the variety of information that emerged included reports that some handliners in the garment center, interested only in higher and higher rents, were seeking to force out apparel shops from their premises and replace them with office suites;

—Very little work was going to the Yiddish segment of non-union shops;

—The 23 cut was disappearing, indicating an end to this price range;

—First holiday payments were on the whole, made without incident;

—Composition of the Brooklyn and out-of-town membership was changing, bringing in a younger, more militant element.

—Many price settlement requests were coming in a month or six weeks earlier than last year.

On another occasion, where the reasons for various changes in the collective agreement were analyzed, a good deal of time

was devoted to discussion of holiday pay procedures. Of the upcoming days, Christmas, Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day will still be on a general basis.

However, starting with July 4, 1960, payment for them will be guaranteed, that is, regardless of time worked immediately before and after.

Who Pays What?

While, at first glance, this may appear to be a simple matter, actually there are numerous complications. For instance, there is the fact that only about 25 percent of the contractors work exclusively for a single jobber. Some have permanent designations with more than one jobber, while others have in addition to permanent designations, also temporary or surplus designations.

How, then, are the particular jobbers' percentages for holiday payments to be computed? The answer is still being worked on.

At yet another get-together on this one a full-day affair, staffers were briefed by Wilbur Daniels, assistant to Pres. Dubinsky, and union comrel Emil Schlesinger on the various facets of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Facts for Finishers

Trade and union matters also were aired at a recent membership meeting of Finishers' Local 10, at which Manager Harry Fisher and Mendelsohn, a local "alumnus," spoke. The joint board general manager, recalling that next year would mark the 30th anniversary of the great cloakmakers' strike, pointed up the changes in the industry since then.

For instance, he indicated, finishers then made up 41½ percent of the trade; today, only 24 percent. Then, only a third of the finishers were women; now

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## HEARTS OF STEEL

MR. EISENHOWER may be winning the hearts of peoples in all parts of the world, but he has so far made no impression on the hearts of the mighty steel barons here at home. Before leaving the country, the President expressed the hope that he would find on his return that an agreement settling the steel strike had been reached.

During the President's absence from the country, his labor specialists are making great efforts to turn his hope into a reality. So far, they have had no success.

It should be remembered that they are dealing with the steel industry leaders, men who are a power unto themselves and who will take no suggestions from unions, public-spirited citizens or even the President himself.

The report of their outrageous arrogance goes back to before the walk-out. Every effort since the start of the strike to break the stalemate has been shored aside by them.

When the President of the United States last September offered to name an impartial board for this purpose, the steel companies turned down the offer.

Last week, the Secretary of Labor suggested three different ways in which voluntary arbitration of the steel dispute might be achieved. The steel barons declined further consideration of them and turned thumbs down.

THE COUNTRY IS BEING GIVEN an example of corporate arrogance that smacks of the high-riding methods used by Nineteenth Century robber barons. The leaders of the steel industry are determined to settle the strike only on their own terms, and nobody—and that includes the President of the United States—is going to get them to do otherwise.

They do not intend genuinely to bargain collectively for settlement terms, because they have known all along what are the only terms on which they will settle. They are pouring barages of slick printed matter into the steel towns and the homes of steel workers, telling them that the management offer of November 15 is the last offer the companies are going to make. This is open proof that their motions of bargaining collectively since then have been fake and deceptive and illegal.

They are pouring huge sums into the newspapers of the nation for scary advertisements, in which they picture themselves—not the President of the United States—as the sole and determined guardians of the nation's welfare, which is being threatened by steelworkers' demands and not by the avaricious profit mania of the steel companies.

They keep protesting that any effort by government to bring the parties to a settlement injects an element of compulsion into the atmosphere of free bargaining they are so anxious to preserve, and yet by their own steadfast inflexibility in defense of the profit bags, they are pushing the nation toward considering methods of compulsory arbitration.

Finally, they keep charging that the steel union, by bargaining on an industry-wide basis, is the real villain. But last week, the steelworkers called upon the companies to bargain individually. Not one company broke ranks. They know what they want and, by gad, they are going to stick together until they teach them union fellers who's boss!

Time and again, the union has shown its willingness to act on suggestions for finding a way out of the stalemate. Time and again, such suggestions have been turned down by the company.

There seems little likelihood that Mr. Eisenhower will have the settlement he wished for when he returns. It is to be hoped that this time, he gets the picture straight, so that it does not happen again that the workers are punished for the sins of the bosses.

"You Guys Better Settle, or Else!"



"This is an Internal Affair!"



## Narrowing the Gap

By  
Allen W. Dulles

Excerpts from statement by the director of Central Intelligence to the Subcommittee on Economic Situation of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

THE USSR is now in the opening stages of the Seven Year Plan, which blueprints industrial developments through 1965. This plan establishes the formidable task of increasing industrial output by 80 percent over seven years. The achievement of this goal will narrow the present gap between Soviet and United States industrial output.

Primarily because agricultural growth will be slower than in the recent past, we project a moderate slowdown in the rate of total Soviet output, or gross national product, over the next seven years, compared to the past seven years. However, even so, the USSR will achieve significant gains by 1965 in its self-appointed task of catching up with the United States, particularly in industrial production and should substantially meet the industrial goals of the Seven Year Plan.

Another of Khrushchev's promises to his people is that they will have the world's highest standard of living by 1970. This is a gross exaggeration. It is as though the shrimp had learned to whistle, to use one of his colorful comments.

Last year, for example, Soviet citizens had available barely one-third the total goods and services available to Americans. Indeed, the per capita living standard in the Soviet Union today is about one fourth that being enjoyed by our own people.

TO summarize and conclude:

The Communists are not about to inherit the world economically. But while we debunk the distortions of their propaganda, we should frankly face up to the very sobering implications of the Soviet economic program and the striking progress they have made over the last decade.

The fulfillment of the present Soviet Seven Year Plan is a major goal of Soviet policy. Khrushchev and the Kremlin leaders are committed to it and will allocate every available resource to fulfill it. The present indications are that Khrushchev desires a period of "coexistence" in which to reach the objectives of this plan.

If the Soviet industrial growth rate persists at 8 or 9 percent per annum over the next decade, as is forecast, the gap between our two economies by 1970 will be dangerously narrowed unless our own industrial growth rate is substantially increased from the present pace.

The major thrust of Soviet economic development and its high technological skills and resources are directed toward specialized industrial, military and national power goals. A major thrust of our economy is directed into the production of the consumer-type goods and services which add little to the sinews of our national strength. Hence, neither the size of our respective gross national products nor of our respective industrial productions is a true yard stick of our relative national power positions.

The uses to which economic resources are directed largely determine the nature of national power.

THE US we estimate that Soviet gross national product will grow at the rate of 6 percent a year through 1965, and even assuming that the United States GNP for the years 1956 through 1965 can be increased to an annual growth rate from 3.5 to 4 percent, our best postwar growth rate, then Soviet GNP will be slightly more than 50 percent of ours by 1965, and about 55 percent by 1970. We must increase our recent rate of growth, which has been less than three percent over the last six or seven years, to hold the Soviets to such limited gains.

In the industrial sector, the race will be closer. We believe it likely that the Soviets will continue to grow industrially by 8 or 9 percent a year. If they do so, they could attain by 1970 about 60 percent of our industrial production, provided our industrial growth rate averages 4 1/2 percent per annum.

AT the same time as we take note of Soviet progress, there is no reason to accept Soviet exaggerations of their prospects in the economic race.

First of all, the Kremlin leaders overstate their present comparative position. They claim USSR industrial output to be 50 percent of that of the U.S. It is in fact nearer 40 percent.